

## WEST Search History





DATE: Wednesday, July 11, 2007

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	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	third adj primer and L14	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	5556747.pn.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	l9 and l10	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	l4 and l10	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	l1 and L10	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	oligonucleotide with anneal same (perfec\$ or imperfec\$ or mismatc\$ or matc\$)	246
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	primer same antisense same sense same mutag\$ same (mismatc\$ or matc\$ or imperfec\$ or perfec\$) same oligonucleotide	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	primer same flank same antisense same sense same mutag\$ same (mismatc\$ or matc\$ or imperfec\$ or perfec\$ or error)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	primer same flan\$ same antisense same sense same mutag\$ same (mismatc\$ or matc\$ or imperfec\$ or perfec\$ or error)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	primer same flan\$ same antisense same sense same mutag\$ same (mismatc\$ or matc\$ or imperfec\$ or perfec\$)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	(primer with flan\$) same antisense same sense same mutag\$ same (mismatc\$ or matc\$ or imperfec\$ or perfec\$)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	primer same antisense same sense same mutag\$ same (mismatc\$ or matc\$ or imperfec\$ or perfec\$)	42
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	(7163809.pn.)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(6251604.pn.)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(primer same antisense same sense same mutag\$ same (cycle or rounds))	94

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS 2 MAR 15 WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format  
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NEWS 6 MAR 30 RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements  
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NEWS 11 APR 30 INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN  
NEWS 12 MAY 01 New CAS web site launched  
NEWS 13 MAY 08 CA/Capplus Indian patent publication number format defined  
NEWS 14 MAY 14 RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields  
  
NEWS 15 MAY 21 BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data  
NEWS 16 MAY 21 TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload  
NEWS 17 MAY 21 CA/Capplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents  
NEWS 18 MAY 22 CA/Capplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents  
NEWS 19 JUN 27 CA/Capplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers  
NEWS 20 JUN 29 STN Viewer now available  
NEWS 21 JUN 29 STN Express, Version 8.2, now available  
NEWS 22 JUL 02 LEMBASE coverage updated  
NEWS 23 JUL 02 LMEDLINE coverage updated  
NEWS 24 JUL 02 SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names  
NEWS 25 JUL 02 CHEMCATS accession numbers revised  
NEWS 26 JUL 02 CA/Capplus enhanced with utility model patents from China  
  
NEWS EXPRESS 29 JUNE 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,  
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.  
  
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=> fil medline biosis caplus scisearch embase wpids

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:22:14 ON 11 JUL 2007

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:22:14 ON 11 JUL 2007

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E1	87	LEITZ EDGAR/AU
E2	1	LEITZ EMIL E/AU
E3	0 -->	LEITZ ERI?/AU
E4	1	LEITZ ERNST/AU
E5	1	LEITZ ERNST JR/AU
E6	25	LEITZ F/AU
E7	28	LEITZ F B/AU
E8	1	LEITZ F B J W/AU
E9	23	LEITZ F H/AU
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E11	3	LEITZ F J/AU
E12	1	LEITZ F J JR/AU

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E5	1	LEITZ ERNST JR/AU
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E12	1	LEITZ F J JR/AU

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E7	3	LIETZ F J/AU
E8	2	LIETZ FRANZ JOSEF/AU
E9	105	LIETZ G/AU
E10	4	LIETZ G P/AU

E11 14 LIETZ GEORG/AU  
E12 1 LIETZ GERALD S/AU

=> e1-e5

L1 19 ("LIETZ E J"/AU OR "LIETZ E S"/AU OR "LIETZ ERI?"/AU OR "LIETZ  
ERIC"/AU OR "LIETZ ERIC J"/AU)

=> dup rem l1

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1

L2 9 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> t ti l2 1-9

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Random truncation and amplification of nucleic acid.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Random truncation and amplification of nucleic acid.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Random mutagenesis and amplification of nucleic acid.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
TI Primer extension amplification method for creating libraries of  
mutagenized nucleic acids

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
TI Method for random mutagenesis and amplification of nucleic acid

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1  
TI Lysine-73 is involved in the acylation and deacylation of beta-lactamase.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2  
TI Export and folding of signal-sequenceless Bacillus licheniformis  
beta-lactamase in Escherichia coli.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
DUPLICATE 3  
TI The role of Lys-73 in class A beta-lactamase catalysis.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4  
TI Perceptual-motor abilities of disadvantaged and advantaged kindergarten  
children.

=> d ibib abs l2 1-8

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:107182 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700105962  
TITLE: Random truncation and amplification of nucleic acid.  
AUTHOR(S): Anonymous; Lietz, Eric [Inventor]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Santa Cruz, CA USA

ASSIGNEE: Genopsys Inc

PATENT INFORMATION: US 07163809 20070116

SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark  
Office Patents, (JAN 16 2007)  
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Feb 2007

Last Updated on STN: 7 Feb 2007

AB A method is provided for producing a library of mutagenized  
polynucleotides from a target sequence comprising (a) taking a sample  
comprising: (i) a target sequence including a section to be mutagenized,

(ii) a library of first primers where the first primers include a first fixed sequence and a first unknown sequence 3' to the first fixed sequence, the first unknown sequence varying within the library of first primers, and (iii) a library of second primers where the second primer include a second fixed sequence that differs from the first fixed sequence, and a second unknown sequence 3' to the second fixed sequence, the second unknown sequence varying within the library of second primers; (b) performing one or more cycles of primer extension amplification on the sample in the presence of at least one polymerase such that a member of the library of the first primers is extended relative to the target sequence; and (c) performing one or more additional cycles of primer extension amplification on the sample such that a member of the library of the second primers is extended relative to the first primer that was extended in step (b) to form the library of mutagenized polynucleotides. The mutagenesis produces a library of mutagenized targeted sequences with random truncations.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71744 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200071744  
TITLE: Random truncation and amplification of nucleic acid.  
AUTHOR(S): Lietz, Eric [Inventor]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Genopsys, Inc.  
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6319694 20011120  
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark  
Office Patents, (Nov. 20, 2001) Vol. 1252, No. 3.  
ftp://ftp.uspto.gov/pub/patdata/. e-file.  
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jan 2002  
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002

AB A method is provided for producing a library of mutagenized polynucleotides from a target sequence comprising (a) taking a sample comprising: (i) a target sequence including a section to be mutagenized, (ii) a library of first primers where the first primers include a first fixed sequence and a first unknown sequence 3' to the first fixed sequence, the first unknown sequence varying within the library of first primers, and (iii) a library of second primers where the second primer include a second fixed sequence that differs from the first fixed sequence, and a second unknown sequence 3' to the second fixed sequence, the second unknown sequence varying within the library of second primers; (b) performing one or more cycles of primer extension amplification on the sample in the presence of at least one polymerase such that a member of the library of the first primers is extended relative to the target sequence; and (c) performing one or more additional cycles of primer extension amplification on the sample such that a member of the library of the second primers is extended relative to the first primer that was extended in step (b) to form the library of mutagenized polynucleotides.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:420560 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100420560  
TITLE: Random mutagenesis and amplification of nucleic acid.  
AUTHOR(S): Lietz, Eric [Inventor, Reprint author]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Santa Cruz, CA, USA  
ASSIGNEE: Genopsys, Inc., Santa Cruz, CA, USA  
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6251604 20010626  
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark  
Office Patents, (June 26, 2001) Vol. 1247, No. 4. e-file.  
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Sep 2001  
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2002

AB A method is provided for mutagenizing nucleic acids and proteins relative to an initial target nucleic acid sequence by the insertion, deletion, or substitution of one or more oligonucleotides during amplification.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:676997 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:237559

TITLE: Primer extension amplification method for creating libraries of mutagenized nucleic acids

INVENTOR(S): Lietz, Eric

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genopsys, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001066798	A2	20010913	WO 2001-US7016	20010305
WO 2001066798	A3	20021010		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6319694	B1	20011120	US 2000-518335	20000303
CA 2401320	A1	20010913	CA 2001-2401320	20010305
EP 1263987	A2	20021211	EP 2001-916393	20010305
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
US 2002106677	A1	20020808	US 2001-975754	20011010
US 6630329	B2	20031007		
US 2004248110	A1	20041209	US 2003-460773	20030611
US 7163809	B2	20070116		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-518335	A1 20000303
			WO 2001-US7016	W 20010305
			US 2001-975754	A1 20011010

AB A method is provided for producing a library of mutagenized polynucleotides from a target sequence comprising (a) taking a sample comprising: (i) a target sequence including a section to be mutagenized, (ii) a library of first primers where the first primers include a first fixed sequence and a first unknown sequence 3' to the first fixed sequence, the first unknown sequence varying within the library of first primers, and (iii) a library of second primers where the second primer include a second fixed sequence that differs from the first fixed sequence, and a second unknown sequence 3' to the second fixed sequence, the second unknown sequence varying within the library of second primers; (b) performing one or more cycles of primer extension amplification on the sample in the presence of at least one polymerase such that a member of the library of the first primers is extended relative to the first primer that was extended in step (b) to form the library of mutagenized polynucleotides. The mutagenesis produces a library of mutagenized targeted sequences with random truncations, insertions, deletions, or substitutions. The method can be used to generate libraries of nucleic acids encoding proteins which can be screened for clones exhibiting desired biol. characteristics, e.g., stability, solubility, catalytic activity or specificity, binding affinity and specificity, etc., under specified conditions. Thus, the method was applied to mutagenesis of the *Bacillus licheniformis* penicillinase gene.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:137366 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:188966  
 TITLE: Method for random mutagenesis and amplification of  
 nucleic acid  
 INVENTOR(S): Lietz, Eric  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genopsys, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001012802	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US22078	20000811
WO 2001012802	A9	20020711		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6251604	B1	20010626	US 1999-374274	19990813
CA 2382103	A1	20010222	CA 2000-2382103	20000811
EP 1224277	A1	20020724	EP 2000-955470	20000811
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-374274 A1 19990813  
 WO 2000-US22078 W 20000811

AB The present invention provides methods of random mutagenesis which facilitate random insertions and deletions on a target polynucleotide with random-sequenced oligonucleotides. The method scan be used to generate random libraries of polynucleotides (e.g.ribozymes and DNA sequences encoding mutants of genes) and polypeptides (e.g. enzymes and antibodies) and search within the libraries, the polynucleotides or the polypeptides with desired biol. characteristics under specified environment.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000281795 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10819961  
 TITLE: Lysine-73 is involved in the acylation and deacylation of beta-lactamase.  
 AUTHOR: Lietz E J; Truher H; Kahn D; Hokenson M J; Fink A  
 L  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, Santa Cruz, California 95064, USA.  
 SOURCE: Biochemistry, (2000 May 2) Vol. 39, No. 17, pp. 4971-81.  
 Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200006  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Jun 2000  
 Last Updated on STN: 22 Jun 2000  
 Entered Medline: 9 Jun 2000

AB Lysine 73 is a conserved active-site residue in the class A beta-lactamases, as well as other members of the serine penicillin-sensitive enzyme family; its role in catalysis remains controversial and uncertain. Mutation of Lys73 to alanine in the beta-lactamase from *Bacillus licheniformis* resulted in a substantial reduction in both turnover rate ( $k(\text{cat})$ ) and catalytic efficiency ( $k(\text{cat})/K(\text{m})$ ), and a very significant shift in  $pK(1)$  to higher pH in the bell-shaped pH-rate profiles ( $k(\text{cat})/K(\text{m})$ ) for several penicillin and cephalosporin substrates. The increase in  $pK(1)$  is consistent with the removal of the positive ammonium group of the lysine from the proximity of Glu166, to which the acid limb has been ascribed. The alkaline limb of the  $k(\text{cat})/K(\text{m})$  vs profiles is not shifted appreciably, as might have been expected if this limb reflected the ionization of Lys73 in the wild-type enzyme. The  $k(\text{cat})/K(\text{m})$  at the pH optimum for the mutant was down about 200-fold for penicillins and around 10(4) for cephalosporins, compared to the wild-type, suggesting significant differences in the mechanisms for catalysis of penicillins compared to cephalosporins. Burst kinetics were observed with several substrates assayed with K73A beta-lactamase, indicating an underlying branched-pathway kinetic scheme, and rate-limiting deacylation. FTIR analysis was used to determine whether acylation or deacylation was rate-limiting. In general, acylation was the rate-limiting step for cephalosporin substrates, whereas deacylation was rate-limiting for penicillin substrates. The results indicate that Lys73 plays an important role in both the acylation and deacylation steps of the catalytic mechanism. The effects of this mutation (K73A) indicate that Lys73 does not function as a general base in the catalytic mechanism of beta-lactamase. The existence of bell-shaped pH-rate profiles for the K73A variant suggests that Lys73 is not directly responsible for either limb in such plots. It is likely that both Glu166 and Lys73 are important to each other in terms of maintaining the optimum electrostatic environment for fully efficient catalytic activity to occur.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000395083 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10849003  
TITLE: Export and folding of signal-sequenceless *Bacillus licheniformis* beta-lactamase in *Escherichia coli*.  
AUTHOR: Frate M C; Lietz E J; Santos J; Rossi J P; Fink A L; Ermacora M R  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Ciencia y Tecnología, Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Bernal, Buenos Aires, Argentina.  
SOURCE: European journal of biochemistry / FEBS, (2000 Jun) Vol. 267, No. 12, pp. 3836-47.  
Journal code: 0107600. ISSN: 0014-2956.  
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200008  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Aug 2000  
Last Updated on STN: 24 Aug 2000  
Entered Medline: 17 Aug 2000

AB Two genetically engineered variants of the *Bacillus licheniformis* beta-lactamase gene were expressed in *Escherichia coli*. One variant coded for the exo-small mature enzyme without the signal peptide. The other coded for the exo-large mature enzyme preceded by 10, mostly polar, residues from an incomplete heterologous signal. As observed following the extraction by a lysozyme-EDTA treatment, the signal-less variant was exported to the periplasm with nearly 20% efficiency, whereas the variant with the N-terminal extension was translocated to a lesser degree; interestingly, nearly all of the former and half of the latter were extracted by osmotic shock, which may be of importance for our understanding of cellular compartments. The fact that a signal-less protein is translocated with substantial yields raises questions about the



essential role of signal peptides for protein export. As folding and export are related processes, we investigated the folding in vitro of the two variants. No differences were found between them. In the absence of denaturant, they are completely folded, fully active and have a large DeltaG of unfolding. Under partially denaturing conditions they populate several partially folded states. The absence of significant amounts of a non-native state under native conditions makes a thermodynamic partitioning between folding and export less likely. In addition, kinetic measurements indicated that these *B. licheniformis* lactamases fold much faster than *E. coli* beta-lactamase. This behavior suggests that they are exported by a kinetically controlled process, mediated by one or more still unidentified interactions that slow folding and allow a folding intermediate to enter the export pathway.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
 DUPLICATE 3  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:421929 BIOSIS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799721132  
 TITLE: The role of Lys-73 in class A beta-lactamase catalysis.  
 AUTHOR(S): Lietz, E. J.; Truher, H.; Kahn, D.; Couret, M.;  
 Fink, A. L.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Biochem., Univ. Calif., Santa Cruz, CA 95064,  
 USA  
 SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (1997) Vol. 11, No. 9, pp. A1313.  
 Meeting Info.: 17th International Congress of Biochemistry  
 and Molecular Biology in conjunction with the Annual  
 Meeting of the American Society for Biochemistry and  
 Molecular Biology. San Francisco, California, USA. August  
 24-29, 1997.  
 CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)  
 Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Oct 1997  
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Oct 1997

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 L2 9 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	36.90	37.32
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	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.56	-1.56

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